FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1837. [NO. 1047.

AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
er annum, if paid in advance;
d during the year of subscrip-
3 50 at the end of the year.

SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
blication. Advertisers are requested
mber of insertions desired, or they
ued till forbid, and charged accord-

he Editor must be post paid.

Private Sale.

l elegant **BAROUCHE** and Har
s mounted, original cost $675, will
r cash. Apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
67. 46tf.

COPAL SCHOOL.

mer Session of this Institution will
ce on Friday, the 23d inst. under the
ev. M. A. CURTIS, Rector; the Rev.
aving, on account of the impaired
ealth, resigned his charge.
er of the Board of Trustees,
E. B. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*
ne 14, 1837. 46 3w

LL AT SHOCCO.

enings of the 11th and 12th of July
here will be a BALL at Shocco
ings, June 16, 1837. 46 4w

g Lady's Friend.

supply of this popular work just re-
Also, Three Experiments of Living,
el to do.; Fourth Experiment of Liv-
without Living; the Pickwick Club;
er, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries;
Botany.
dams on Ejectment; Archbold's Cri-
gs; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
E. J. HALE.
837. 46tf.

inistrator's Sale.

E SOLD, on Monday the 10th day of
next, at Public Auction, in the town
on, N. C., on a credit of six months,
ishable property belonging to the
illiam Dougall, Esq., dec'd, viz:—

Bbls. TURPENTINE, (or thereabouts,) on the Wharf, in shipping order,
17 bales Cotton,
25 hhds. Molasses,
57 bags Coffee.
Sugar, Salt, Household and Kitchen Stock of Ship Chandlery, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
er CAROLINE, 3 years old,
nd copper fastened, 189 tons, high
in this State of the most durable ma-
a fast sailer, and in every respect a
essel, well found in every particular,
o receive cargo, draws 10½ feet, deep

er CALEB NICHOLS, 4 years
s, high deck, built also in this State,
e materials as the Caroline—carries and
is well found and in first rate order,
et, deep loaded.
er WILMINGTON, not twelve
d, built also in this State, and of very
rials, 125 feet long, 24 feet beam, 7½
with promenade deck, draws only 3½
has a horizontal high pressure Engine
hty horse power, 19½ inch cylinder, 7
5 wrought iron boilers of 24 feet length
hes diameter, working Jno. Kirkpatrick's
ve. This Boat was built expressly for
waters of the Cape Fear River, and is
lated for any trade where large cargo,
draught of water, speed and power,
ed. She has proved to be a first rate

Boat PETER ROSS, 98 feet long,
dle, 3½ feet deep, draws 10 inches light,
s old, and carries over 100 tons.
Boat FAYETTEVILLE, 88 feet
eet wide, 3 feet deep, draws 6 inches
t 4 months old, and will carry equal to
Both these boats have complete sets of

open FLAT, intended for *very* shoal
ame time will also be Hired, a number
DES, for the balance of the year.
, in Fayetteville, on Saturday the
a quantity of Molasses, Sacks Salt, &c.
ith approved security will be required,
property is changed. The Sale will
ued from day to day until all is sold.
O. G. PARSLEY, *Administrator.*
gton, N. C., June 15, 1837. 46-ts

Notice.

ubscriber, having lost a Note for the sum
welve Dollars and Ninety-nine Cents,
able to me by John McAlister, of Rich-
nty, dated March, 1836, I do hereby
all and every person from trading for or
d Note, either in payment or for collec-
also forbid the payment of said Note by
r to any person except myself or my law-
or assignee.
JOHN McDONALD.
County, May 31, 1837. 46tf

Committed

Jail of Robeson County, on the 18th
nt, a Negro man who calls himself Jim,
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high,
k complexion, and says he belongs Mr.
lly, of Cumberland county. The own-
ested to come forward, prove property,
es and take said Negro away, or he will
with as the law directs.
JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.
rton, June 20, 1837. 46tf

$50 REWARD

y man BOB, who ranaway in June last.
s 25 years old and about 5 feet three or
es high, quite NOW LEGED, and very plau-
conversation—he was brought from the
rhood of Fayetteville, N. C. Whoever
ver to me in Camden the said negro or
n in Jail, shall receive the above reward.
BENJ. COOK.
en, S. C. May 20. 46-3w.

FOR RENT.

TO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with
excellent Well of water in the yard, and a
Apply to
JOHN McARN.
7, 1837. 41tf

d. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

LL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just
returned from Europe, and has a fine col-
of beautiful TEETH.
uary 9, 1837. 27tf

For Sale.

A FINE Brass Eight day TIME PIECE. Also, a superb English Brass Eight day CLOCK, both in Mahogany cases. Warranted first rate time keepers.
WARREN PRIOR.
June 12, 1837. 45-3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of May, my Boy SHADRACK, by profession a Trainer of horses and a Groom, he is a bright Mulatto, of a slender form, and about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, he is well known about Raleigh and Halifax, N. C, having formerly belonged to Gov. Burton, and will probably make his way there.
I will give FIFTY dollars for his apprehension and delivery in some Jail, so that I can get him. I will also thank, and compensate any gentleman who will give any information concerning him, and they will please address Doctor William R. Holt, Lexington, N. C, or myself at Lodi, Abbeville District, South Carolina.
WILLIAM EDDINS.
May 25, 1837. 45 6w.

Lost,

IN Fayetteville, or on the Road leading to Wilmington, between Fayetteville and my residence in Bladen County, on the evening of 8th, or morning of the 9th inst. a red morocco double POCKET BOOK, containing two Ten dollar Bills of the Bank of the State of No. Carolina, two notes on Willis Council, one for Fifty, the other for Ten dollars, one Due Bill given by Willkings & Belden, for Five dollars, written with a pencil; one Judgment *vs.* Arch'd. McDonald & Son for 37 dollars and 50 cents, with interest, on which there are two credits one for $5, the other for $15. D. O'Hanlon's receipts for wood amounting to $32 50. Also, an account *vs.* Mr. Randal Johnson which is settled, though not receipted and perhaps other papers not recollected.
A reasonable reward will be given for the delivery of said Book and contents to John Munn, in Fayetteville, or to myself in Bladen County.
All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, as payment has been stopped.
JAS. S. DUNHAM.
June 12, 1837. 45-3w.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.
June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:
Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.
Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 44-tf.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.
Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.
E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43-tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.
All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.
WM. R. FOSDICK,
No. 29, *Broad Street.*
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 16, 1837.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

"BANK FACILITIES"—SPECULATIONS BY PET FAVOURITES.

"I believe that the whole distress of the country arises from "Bank facilities."

Thus writes "Civis" of the Enquirer, which the Editor endorses, and which we have already stated, expresses our opinion. We are thankful to our cotemporary for thus narrowing down the range of discussion, and enabling the public to see the whole subject at one glance. This point, then, is settled; on this both parties are agreed, that to *"Bank facilities"* are referable the distresses of the country.

Now let us inquire *what* produced these *"Bank facilities,"* and for what were they granted and to whom?

What produced the "Bank facilities?"

The removal of the public moneys to 81 State Institutions, which were employed by the Executive, as the "agents of the Government," and which were directed by the Treasury Department to increase their accommodations so as to be acceptable to the people.

The reader may ask for the proof of this assertion. Fortunately we have it at hand in a shape that must silence the most clamorous advocates of the Experiment. From Andrew Jackson himself, and his tool in the seizure of the public money, Roger B. Taney, we derive the proof.

In the celebrated "manifesto," which was read to the cabinet, and which directed the removal of the Deposites, the Hero said:

"The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. They will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the bank of the United States curtails its loans, the *State Banks, strengthened by the Public Deposites, will extend theirs.*"

But there is still stronger evidence, and directly in point—The extraordinary circular of R. B. Taney to the Pet Banks. It is dated "Treasury Department, October 9th, 1833," and contains the following conclusive proof of what we assert:

"The Deposites of the Public Money will enable you to afford INCREASED FACILITIES TO THE COMMERCIAL, AND OTHER CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY, AND THE DEPARTMENT *anticipates from you the adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations, as will prove acceptable to the people, and safe to the Government."*

We could adduce other testimony from the documents of Taney and the files of the Globe and Enquirer, to show that the Pets granted increased "facilities" in pursuance of directions from Washington, and in consideration of the use of the public moneys; but the above, from official sources, is enough. Let us hear no more abuse against the Pets for doing what they were bid. The dominant party, then, are answerable for the "bank facilities," which the Enquirer now confesses produced all the distresses of the country.

For what were these bank facilities granted?—To incline the people more favorably to the Administration—to aid partisan speculators—to induce the people to believe that the country was prosperous, while in truth it was hastening to ruin, and to effect the election of Mr. Van Buren.

On this point, it may not be amiss to quote the following letter from one of the Pets asking for more Deposites, to effect more changes politically in favor of the Administration.

"BURLINGTON, January 25, 1835.

"Being located in the same place where a branch of the U. S. Bank was established, and as we are a deposite bank, where the branch has discontinued its operations, the public seem to expect that we would at once afford the same facilities and accommodations that they enjoyed when the branch was doing business. There has been, on the part of our directors, a desire to meet this expectation; and the consequence has been that *a very sensible change has taken place, politically, in favor of the Government; and as it is our desire to strengthen these sentiments, we feel that it is important* to afford to our farmers and mechanics the coming Spring, pretty extensive accommodation, *especially about the time of the wool clip."*

Facts for Smokers.—The city of New York contains a population, say of 300,000, and it probably will not be exceeding the truth to set down one third of the whole, or 100,000, as smokers. These 100,000 smokers will each expend 6¼ to 25 cents per day for segars, or tobacco, to be burned in some other form. In Havana the smoker's lowest daily expenditure is a bit, or 12½ cents, but we will suppose, what probably is not the fact, that Martin's subjects expend 20 per cent less than the most economical of her most Christian majesty's, and consequently that the average cost of smoking in the city of New York is only 10 cents per day; still the total daily cost amounts to $10,000 or $3,650,000 per annum. Bread is *another* indispensable article of consumption, and it is ascertained that it is consumed at about the rate of 13 ounces per day for each, by the whole population. To produce this quantity of bread about 10 ounces of flour are required, or for the whole population of New York 957 barrels of flour per day, and this flour, at the present high price of $10 per barrel, will cost $9,570, or $430 less per day than the actual cost of the tobacco used by the same population for smoking only.

Thus a little attention to the subject discloses the painful and disgusting tact, that in the clear-headed, sharp-sighted, money-making city of New York, the inhabitants pay more for tobacco than they do for bread.

And if to this first cost of the article are added the value of the time wasted in using it, the value of buildings destroyed by fires kindled by careless smokers, and last—though not least—the value of the health and life destroyed by the insidious poison, the conclusion must be admitted that the habit costs more than it is worth.—*N. Y. Com.*

Dr. Franklin's Wife.—Franklin in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following anecdotes of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could scarcely make a prettier apology for purchasing her first piece of luxury.

"We have an English Proverb that says,

"He that would thrive,
Must ask his wife;"

it was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, &c. We kept no idle servant; our table was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea) and I ate it out of a two penny earthern porringer, with a pewter spoon; but mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle; being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three-and-twenty shillings; for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl, as well as any of his neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house, which afterwards, in the course of years, as our wealth increased, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW HAVEN.

One man burnt—(in effigy!)

We have just received a letter from a gentleman in New Haven, by which we learn that Governor Edwards was burnt in effigy, on Monday, just before midnight. We understand there was no insurance—the fire is supposed to have been communicated by a *Loco-Foco match.* The extract follows:

"New Haven, June 13, 1837.

The Loco-focos burnt Gov. Edwards in effigy on the public square, last night, at a quarter past 11 o'clock, in silence and in rain—no glorification.—Some of the governor's private secretary's very particular friends, were very particularly busy in the preparation about the fire. The large elm tree, at the right hand as you enter the green at the corner of Church and Chapel streets, was considerably scorched in this burst of loco-foco wrath."

The reason for the above incendiary transaction is not stated; but we are informed that an honest Irishman who was carrying the image to the place of execution, when asked what he had there, replied that "he didn't know, but he b'lievd it was a *Bank voyto!"*
Hartford Chronicle.

Anecdote of the Times.—A reverend clergyman in Massachusetts, conversing with the postmaster of the town in which he lives, on the subject of the specie demand put forth by the postmaster general, remarked that he was always willing and desirous to fulfil every practicable duty required of him by the constituted authorities; but that, as to the specie, if he was enjoined to pay it, being out of his power, he should not take his letters from the office, and the postmaster might send them to Washington, if he pleased, to be opened and read there; adding that as they were generally of a religious character, he hoped they would do some good to the readers.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Prenticeana.—A contribution was recently taken up at a public meeting in Nashua, New Hampshire. The contents of the contribution-box gave evidence that Isaac Hill's State feels the "pressure." The box contained, among divers other matters, an iron half dollar, a dozen buttons and three brass watch-keys. Have your people no "botter currency" than that, Isaac?

The St. Louis Argus calls Benton a "Godlike man." We suppose the editor was thinking of that portion of the scripture, which says, that "the son of man shall come like a thief in the night."

Remarkable Incident.—An altercation took place lately, at Little Rock, (Arkansas,) between a Dr. McWilliams and a Mr. Pew, sub-editor of the Arkansas Gazette, in the presence of many citizens.—Dr. McWilliams, having had some quarrel with Mr. Pew, charged him with gross and wilful falsehood. In a few moments, Mr. Pew was observed to turn deathly pale—a fearful change came over his countenance—and to the horror and astonishment of the beholders, he fell and died without a struggle or a groan.

The rapid stride of improvement which has marked the progress of this country is briefly but strikingly shown in the following incident related in the New York Journal of Commerce. Where, at the same rate, will the next forty-five years find us?

Forty-five years ago.—In the year 1792, or thereabouts, a mortgage was taken on the county of Ontario, which then comprised the whole of the State of New York west of Utica, and belonged to Oliver Phelps. The mortgage is on record in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. It was for $16,000, and the security was supposed to be hardly adequate to so large a sum. Lest the settlers in that tract should be alarmed, however, it is proper to state that the mortgage was long ago cancelled.

New York, June 16.

Important.—The ship Rajah, for Liverpool, sailed yesterday, has on board nearly two hundred passengers returning to their own home, finding it impossible to get work in this country. Thousands would do the same had they means. Some of these poor deluded creatures have sacrificed their all to reach this country, by seeing handbills stuck up in all the public places throughout the United Kingdom, that laborers were so scarce, women were compelled to carry the hod. A great many had been in comfortable circumstances, but now find themselves destitute. This statement can be relied on, as several of the passengers have preserved handbills.
Mercantile Advertiser.

A flock of sheep, 64 in number, belonging to Mr. Edmund Clark, of New Milford, (Conn.) were every one of them killed by a single flash of lightning a few days since.—They were under a tree, which was struck, and the entire flock were stricken dead by the same bolt, several of them being found standing dead on their feet.

The King Snake.—There is a large species of speckled snake, commonly called, in the Southern States, the King snake, because he is the most formidable enemy of the rattlesnake. It seems to be the chief object of his existence, to seek, to pursue, and destroy the latter, whose retreats and presence are discovered by the emission of a peculiar smell, resembling that of the cucumber vine. The king snake, to almost all other reptiles, is the most gentle and harmless of creatures; you may strike him, he shows no resentment, he hisses not, he turns not, nor does he exhibit any terror or sluggishness. Drawn by the smell of the cucumber, he frequently enters gardens, but his appearance excites no dismay in any human being that knows he is the king snake; on the contrary, women and children will approach him, turn him about with a stick, and playfully annoy him with impunity; he is only a relentless enemy of the rattlesnake, whose strength and venom avail nothing against the activity and mode of attack of the king snake, who is always victor in every combat. Yet the rattlesnake is a terrible reptile. There is a peculiarity appalling in the sound of its rattles, being unlike the noise of any other creature, and when you hear it the first time, the true instinct of nature impresses on your quailing heart that danger and death are near. Never shall I forget one horrid event of my life! I was fishing in a Southern lake one summer day, when an unusual disposition to sleep affected me. I stuck the end of my fishing rod in the bank of the lake, and sought a beautiful place of shade to enjoy repose. I laid myself on the grass between two trees scarcely six feet apart from each other, my head resting against one, and my feet against the other. I slept; when I awoke I turned to one side, and perceived at some distance from me two brilliant orbs, and instantly a tremulous, mingled sensation of an indefinable nature came upon my faculties. Something of an instinctive dictate or impulse counselled me to avert my looks, but then there was such an absorbing, wishful delight in gazing into eyes that intently and meltingly gazed into mine, that even the tremulous pulsation of fear fixed my frame, and I remained so fascinated that I could see nothing but the most beautiful colors. In short, I was totally lost, so completely bewildered with commingled emotions, that I could not withdraw my gaze or even move.—Suddenly the melting eyeballs glared with sparks of fire; there was a moment—I woke from a dreamy state, I saw a huge rattlesnake; its gaze was disturbed, and when I heard the hateful rattle sound, the full danger of my situation aroused me, and through all my frame I felt the extremity of terror, and just as I was on the point of obeying a frenzied impulse to rise and fly, I felt the deadly reptile, as I thought, coiling around my neck; I saw part of his body; I felt the slimy skin upon my neck; and the shiver of horror went through every joint and member of my frame. Such a feeling of agony! my eyeballs were filled with scorching fire; first red, next yellowish green.—Oh, there are moments of existence which involve the sensation of years, and when the whole detail of a thousand feelings scarcely occupy the brief space of a leisure thought. Nature could endure no more, and I lost all sense. At length I had the painful tingling sensation of returning life through my veins; and when in full consciousness I arose from the earth, and saw near me tranquilly and quietly a living king snake, and, further off, the lifeless length of a tremendous rattlesnake; I sat upon a log and reflected, and I am now satisfied that the king snake had crept over my neck to my rescue, there being a large log on one side, and the lake on the other, so that his nearest route to the enemy was over my body. But although my life was providentially preserved, yet the effects of that scene are the exhaustion of a great portion of my excitability, and the introduction of gray hairs and premature debility in all my powers of mind and body.—*Anecdotes of the South.*

A SKETCH.

A mother was leaning, in the deepest hush of evening, at the couch of two infants, whose rosy arms were twined in a mutual embrace. A slumber, soft as the moonlight that fell through the lattice over them like a silvery veil, lay on their delicate lips; the soft, bright curls that clustered on their pillows were slightly stirred by their mild and healthy breathings, and that smile, which beams from the pure depths of the fresh, glad spirit, yet rested on their sweet lips. The mother looked upon their exceeding beauty with a momentary pride, and then, as she continued to gaze on the lovely slumberers, her dark eye deepened with intense and unutterable fondness, and a cold, shuddering fear came over her, lest those buds of life, so fair, so glowing, might be touched with sudden decay, and gathered back in their brightness to the dust. And, as she lifted her voice in prayer solemnly, passionately, earnestly, that the Giver of life would still spare her these blossoms of love, over whom her soul thus yearned; and as the low breathed accents fell on the still air, and deepened thought came over her, and her spirit went out with her loved and pure ones into the strange, wild paths of life, a strong horror chilled her frame as she beheld mildew and blight settling on the fair and lovely of the earth, and high and rich hearts scathed with desolating and guilty passion. And the prayer she was breathing grew yet more fervent, even to agony, that He, who was the fountain of all purity, would preserve these whom He had given her in their perfect innocence, permitting neither shame nor crime, nor folly, to cast a stain on the brightness with which she had received them invested from His hand as with a mantle.

As the prayer died away in the weakness of the spent spirit, a shadowy form stood beside the infant sleepers. "I am death," said the spectre, "and I come for thy babes; I am commissioned to bear them where the perils you deprecate are unknown—where neither stain, nor dust, nor shadow can reach the rejoicing spirit. It is only by yielding them to me you can preserve them forever from contamination and decay." A wild conflict—a struggle as if the soul parting in strong agony, shook the mother's frame, but faith, and the love which hath a purer fount than that of earthward passions, triumphed, and she yielded up her babes to the spectre.
Alex. Gazette.

Three or four years ago, the whole anxiety of the officers of Government was to get the public money into the pet banks; now their whole anxiety is to get it *out.* They remind him (says *Prentice*) of the poor fellow who gave one half of his fortune to have the faculty of speech given to his dumb wife, and afterwards the other half to have it taken away again.

The Post Office Department.—The following warrant has been issued by the Post Office Department. It affords a good comment on the boasting of Mr. Kendall to pay all demands against the Post Office Department in specie:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
WARRANT No. 3055.
TO THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pay to William Watt twenty-two dollars and ninety-four cents out of moneys in the Treasury for the service of the Post Office Department, agreeably to Auditor's Report No. 2949.
AMOS KENDALL,
$22 94.100. Postmaster General.
Registered and charged,
C. K. GARDNER, Auditor P. O. Dept.
Upon the back is endorsed:
The Cashier of the Franklin Bank, Baltimore, pay the within Warrant.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore Chronicle, in some remarks upon these Warrants, says that "this is the kind of currency in which Mr. Kendall pays his contractors and other creditors. Now let us see what it is worth. The gentleman into whose hands this warrant came, having a debt to discharge at the Post Office, carried the warrant to that office in this city and tendered it in payment. He received for reply that the Postmaster General had given special instructions that these warrants should *not* be received.

"We scarcely know how to speak with patience of a transaction like that just recorded. If an individual were to issue his own notes, payable on demand, and then refuse to receive them in satisfaction of debts to him, he would become the object of universal detestation and scorn. Is similar conduct on the part of a Department of the Government to be viewed with great forbearance!

Disgraceful Appointment.—W. B. Donaldson, the Indian agent, was appointed from Wheeling, Va. The Times, of that place, says of him: "He peddled out the rope a man was hung with last year, got so drunk he could not walk on the proceeds, and then bragged of the exploit. He hated an honest man or a religious one as a foe of his own baseness. He was always drunk, when he could get credit for liquor, or money to pay for it; was never known, by those who knew him best, to utter two connected sentences in which there was not evidences of a debased, contemptible, vicious train of thought. We verily believe there could not have been found in the United States another man so absolutely depraved as he is. He declared, before he started for Washington, that he would get an appointment, and he did get it. This evidence of reckless depravity in the administration has changed the views of some of its honest former supporters here, and we believe it will do the same wherever the fellow goes as a United States officer."

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

As another comment upon the "better currency," the writer offers the following facts for your consideration:—

A friend being indebted to the patent office at Washington, in the sum of thirty dollars, he remitted the amount in Manhattan Bank Notes, which were returned to him in due course of mail, with the answer that specie was required. A special deposite of sixty half dollars was thereupon made in the Marquis's bank, for which a certificate in favor of the patent office was taken and forwarded as before. This was returned also, with the very singular request that the specie be remitted. Accordingly the sixty half dollars were carefully enclosed in a strong wrapper, addressed to the patent office, and handed to the post master, who immediately sent the parcel "on its winding way" for the seat of *mis*-government! Facts are stubborn things: don't you think so, Messrs. Editors? J.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 26th ult. records a number of events, which took place in the neighbourhood of that town, among which are the following:

A few days since, at Raccourci Bend, a person acting as an overseer, called on another to collect some money owing to him. The other replied that he would settle if he would go in the yard; on doing so, he was attacked by the other with a Bowie knife and literally hewed to pieces;—the aggressor was arrested. A gentleman and lady who were witnesses were summoned to Pointe Coupee, and on their way hither the horse fell and broke the lady's neck. The prisoner was about to be removed to the jail at Bayou Sara for better security.

At Waterloo, in the Parish of Point Coupee, a man named Crist, attacked a number of individuals at a house in that place and wounded three of them severely. One had three fingers cut off and his arm severely injured; another had his abdomen ripped open and is considered mortally wounded. The third was cut round the ribs. The aggressor made no attempt to escape and has been arrested.

One fact mentioned by Mr. Webster in his speech at Wheeling is especially worthy of the calm and deep reflection of the American people: The charter of the first Bank of the United States expired in 1811, and, in a single year, specie payments were suspended throughout the country. The charter of the late United States Bank expired in 1836, and again, in a single year specie payments have been suspended throughout the country.

Good.—The Norfolk Democrat says:—"The people have this year gone to ploughing and sowing." Very true, says the Wheeling Times, in reply, the people do the ploughing and sowing, while the Government does the *harrowing.* Next fall the Government will do the reaping; and at the next election the people will do the *threshing.*

Golden Rule.—"I resolve," says Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back."

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DEAF AND DUMB—THE NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION.

We have received the twenty-first report of the New England Asylum, located at Hartford, from which we gather the following interesting particulars:

The number of students in the institution is 133, and, with the exception of 14, the whole number are from the New England States, and are supported by the Legislatures of the several States, who pay the officers $100 per annum for the entire support of each student for the year. The scholars usually spend four years at the institution; but it is the wish of the Board of Instruction that five years should be spent at the institution instead of four. In the Europeon institutions six or eight years are usually profitably spent in the acquisition of an education.

In connexion with the New England Institution, workshops are established, which is represented as a source of more than ordinary improvement to the pupils. The work is very good, and the income during the past year has exceeded the expenses by $150. The report before us gives a good account of the society, and adds another and a strong evidence of its great benevolence and usefulness.

We find in the report an account of JULIA BRACE, a *deaf, dumb* and *blind* girl residing in the Asylum. The history of this unfortunate girl forms one of the most interesting biographies we ever read. We publish it in our paper, assured that it will engage the attention of all our readers.

SOME ACCOUNT OF JULIA BRACE,
A deaf, dumb and blind person, residing in the American Asylum.

On the 11th of June, 1825, Julia Brace was admitted as an inmate, and, so far as her peculiar circumstances would permit, as a pupil of the asylum. She was born in Hartford, on the 13th of June, 1807; consequently, was eighteen years of age at the time of her admission, and is now (April, 1837) almost thirty. At the age of four years and five months, while visiting a relative in a neighboring town, she was seized with the typhus, which, in the course of the first week of her illness, entirely deprived her of the senses of sight and hearing! Previous to this sickness, she had been healthy, enjoyed the perfect use of all the senses, was possessed of common intellectual, as well as physical powers, had a quick temper, but was on the whole a promising child. She was active in her habits, had been sent to school, and could read and spell words of two syllables. She had begun to be somewhat useful to her mother in her household affairs, and had learnt to do plain sewing, so that she had assisted in making a little garment or two for herself. Her mother had taught her to "say her prayers," and she had learned, probably from necessary intercourse with a profane person, to use some very exceptionable words.

The sickness which rendered her so desolate was exceedingly severe, and, after accomplishing its fearful work upon her senses, left her system so completely prostrate, that it was long doubtful whether she would ever be restored to comfortable general health. She retained, however, for a considerable time, the facutly of speech, and shortly after her long night came upon her, said to her attendant, "Why don't you light a lamp? It will never be day." She used also to say her prayers after she became deaf and blind, to utter the names of her friends, to ask for what she wanted, to spell little words to herself, and at times, when disappointed, or vexed by her wishes not being complied with, by the impossibility of making herself understood, or by the unkind treatment of a male member of the family, (to which she was occasionally subject,) she would use profane expressions, such as she had heard from this unhappy person. Her childish spirit evidently at this period wandered about its prison-house in restlessness, anxiety, and sometimes in agony; seeking deliverance, striving for communion with kindred minds, and using all the faculties and senses which remained at its command, to make known its condition, and supply itself with occupation and amusement. In making these efforts, the poor child very naturally used such language as she had been familiar with, often, probably, with very imperfect ideas of its meaning; for, judging from the cases of other children of that tender age, especially such as have enjoyed but indifferent instruction, we cannot suppose that this poor child had distinct ideas of the God she addressed in prayer, and whose name she used in other ways, or of the full meaning of any other than the simplest language.

As her strength increased and she became able to stand, and with the aid of others to walk about the house, her means of enjoyment increased also. She had much pleasure in examining, by the senses of feeling and smell, the various objects around her, she soon became familiar with every article of her own apparel, and, indeed, with every thing belonging to the family; and, while her parents lived in the same house with another family, has often been known to carry back to their owner such utensils or other articles as had been borrowed or lent, often to the amusement, and sometimes to the inconvenience of both parties. She early evinced great love of order, never allowing any thing to be out of place, if she could prevent it. She also, as she grew older, seemed desirous of occupying herself in the care of her brothers and sisters, of whom she had several, all younger than herself; would sometimes wash their faces and hands, would undress and put them to bed, occasionally exercise some discipline among them, would rock the infant in the cradle, and feel of its eyes to ascertain if it were sleeping, and, if she found it crying, would sometimes give it sugar. Whether she had learnt by experience that her mother, on whose labor the family were principally dependent for support, was generally busy, and that she might aid her by these efforts among the younger children, or whether she made them merely for her own amusement, it is difficult to determine; probably both motives influenced her.

After her complete recovery, and during all the time of her growing up, she was favored with perhaps more uniform health than is common; which has continued to the present time. She was generally obedient to her mother, or the woman, whoever she might be, that had the care of her; and was ready to comply with the wishes of any one in whom she had confidence; but was cautious in regard to strangers, and particularly fearful of men, shrinking from them, and appearing disturbed, if aware of their presence.

Julia was not unusually fond of sleep in her childhood and youth, but evinced at times a disposition to change night into day, evidently preferring to rest while others were busy around her, and to be active while they were still. As darkness and light were the same to her, it was not wonderful that she should choose the most quiet portion of the twenty-four hours in which to accomplish her own purposes either of business or pleasure; for, being solitary in almost all her enjoyments, she was particularly displeased with interruption in their pursuit.

Her mother naturally granted her every indulgence in her power; still, as her means were limited, her supplies, though sufficient for comfort, were not abundant. Hence, poor Julia learned to attach a high value to whatever she thought her own, was unwearied in the care of it, and resented the interference of others. In regard, however, to the making of her clothing, and to those things about which she needed assistance, she was perfectly compliant with the wishes of others. Her notions respecting the right of property seem to have been perfectly correct. She would never take the property of others without leave, and if her own was taken, or disturbed in her view improperly, she showed her displeasure, and seemed greatly afflicted. She evinced no fear of sickness, but was very kind when members of the family were sick; would show by her manner that she felt sorry for them, would smooth down the bed-clothes, put her hands gently upon their faces, and sometimes spread the little table, and bring it to the bed side with a cup or two upon it to contain drinks. This was, of course, done in imitation of what she had experienced from others, or had known done by them.

Julia's most unfortunate situation rendered her an object of curiosity to the benevolent, by whom she was constantly visited, and by whose benefactions she was in a great measure supported. Still, though pieces of money and other things of value were often put into her hands by strangers, it is remarkable that she never seemed disposed, in the first instance, to consider them as gifts, but would uniformly return them, unless assured by signs she could not misunderstand that they were for her to keep. Her apparent destitution of covetousness, and actual delicacy of feeling on this subject, have often attracted admiration. Her peculiar circumstances had, from the beginning, called forth the compassionate regard and the requisite pecuniary assistance from charitable ladies and others in whose neighborhood she lived. She had at times been sent to a little school for children, where she had learned to knit; she had been enabled to retain her ability to sew, by proper care on the part of her friends; and, on the whole, as she advanced in age, had an increasing amount of resources for comfort and happiness during her dark and silent journey of life. Still it was evidently a dictate of humanity that a home *for life* should be provided for her, where all her wants might be timely supplied, and her means of happiness, if possible, increased. With this view, the directors of the asylum received her under their care, as has been stated, when she was 18 years of age. She has now been about twelve years an inmate of the asylum, and the kind intentions of her benefactors have been fully realized. Here she soon conformed to the rules of the institution, and has been most exemplary in the observance of such as applied to her case. For instance, she has been an example of punctuality in her attention to such little duties as were assigned her; has been orderly in her habits, and has learned to be very neat; has regarded the rights of others, and has attended in the best way she could to her own. Much of this is owing, indeed, to the judicious treatment of those who received her here, and led her to the formation of good habits; and as habits, in her case at least, are second nature, she has retained them, and finds her happiness in their observance.

It was an object of much interest with the Principal and instructors of the Asylum, on her admission, to try the effect of some experiments in teaching her language. They indulged the hope that ultimately they might devise some plan to communicate even some abstract ideas, and especially moral and religious truth. Accordingly, by means of an alphabet carved in wood, and resembling that used in schools for the blind, she was taught to understand and to form in her own way the letters composing a few simple words. For example, she was furnished with a cushion and a supply of pins; the teacher then placed in her hand the thing whose name he proposed to teach; then directed her hand to the carved letters composing its name; then by sticking the pins in the cushion he formed the respective letters and the word. This she was encouraged to do, until when the thing was presented, or its sign made in her hand, (for instance, a key, or the deaf-mute's sign for a key,) she would, without assistance form the letters k, e, y. In this way, several short and easy words were taught; but the experiment soon became uninteresting to her, (it was, of course, very tedious and laborious to her teacher,) and, as there seemed no probability of any important result for her benefit, the attempt was abandoned.

Much greater success has attended the attempt to teach her the language of the Asylum; or rather such of the conversational signs of the deaf and dumb as are necessary to convey ideas on common subjects; indeed, with the exception of abstract ideas, on all the affairs of common life. For instance, the Principal of the institution wore spectacles, and was the only person in the house who did so. He had long been distinguished among the deaf and dumb by the sign for spectacles, made with one or both hands upon the eyes. After feeling of his spectacles herself, and having the sign made for them a few times by others, she readily learned to understand and use this sign as appropriate to Mr. Gallaudet alone. In a similar manner, the signs or names, distinguishing other individuals, were taught; as also those for the objects around her, which it was most important for her to know. A person by taking her hands in his own, and making signs with them, or by permitting her to feel his hands and arms when in the act of signing, could readily communicate with her, on the very simple subjects with which she was most conversant.—This is still the method of talking with her, and, imperfect as it may seem to a stranger, is yet sufficient, in the hands of one at all skilful in the use of signs, greatly to promote her happiness. It restores her in an important degree to society. She is sent for an article of dress, for her scissors, thimble, or any thing of her own, with entire ease, and with as much certainty that she understands what is wanted, and will procure it, as could be had in the case of almost any other person. If one whom she knows is sick, she is informed of it; or, if a death occurs, she makes the signs for weeping, for being sorry, and perhaps for burying, and is desirous of going *to see* the corpse. If permitted, she examines the grave clothes, feels the face and hands of the dead body with great delicacy and carefulness, makes the sign for being dead, says the friends are sorry, &c. Still we do not know what her *ideas* of death are. She cannot fail to know that a great change has passed upon the body, and that, soon after, it is carried away; but farther than this all is, probably mysterious. Several deaths have occurred in the Asylum since her residence here, all of which have been deeply interesting to Julia. From the first she undoubtedly obtained her original ideas, whatever they were, of so great a change; for which, after a careful and earnest examination, she satisfied herself that the body was incapable of motion, and had ceased to breathe, she seemed filled with horror. In succeeding instances she has been less deeply affected, though the impression in each has been agitating and distressing in a considerable degree. She is disposed to make signs about the event, while it is recent, to herself sometimes, and to others whenever it is alluded to.

On the Sabbath, Julia dresses herself in her best clothing, and, taking her rocking chair, begins the observance of the day, by abstaining from all her customary employments. She never fails to know when the Sabbath returns, nor to keep it throughout, negatively at least, in the strictest manner.—This, so far as we know, is simply the result of habit, and in imitation of the example of those around her. She probably recollects nothing of what she may have been taught, previous to her misfortune, in regard to the nature of the Sabbath, nor indeed is it probable that she was, at that early age, ever taught at all on the subject, even by the example of her friends. She shows a certain regard for the Sabbath in another way. When permitted to visit her mother, and spend some days with her, she can never be persuaded to remain longer than the afternoon of Saturday, but gets her bonnet, and insists upon returning soon after dinner. What her reasons are we cannot discover, unless, perhaps, a desire to enjoy the quiet and rest of this day in her own rocking-chair, in her chamber, where she is sure of not being disturbed.

Julia rises in summer at about four, and in winter at about five in the morning. She retires at about 8 o'clock in the evening throughout the year, and is in general perfectly quiet at night. She sleeps in a large chamber, in which most of the other female pupils also sleep, but never gives them the least inconvenience. She is uniformly the first up in the morning, washes, dresses herself without assistance, always stands before a looking-glass when she is combing and dressing her hair, generally makes her bed before breakfast, and always in the best manner; and then goes down to the sitting room, and waits patiently for her breakfast: after which, she has for years washed and wiped the tea-spoons used on the pupils' tables, amounting to a hundred and twenty or thirty, and this she also does after tea. During term time they are collected for her from the various tables, but in vacation she gathers them herself, and it is amusing to notice her on the first morning of the vacation, setting off on her journey of collection around the hall, without any thing being said to her on the subject. When washed and wiped, she puts them in the proper place, and also her towels, which she is careful to have changed, as often as the most scrupulous neatness requires. If tea-spoons from the steward's table become mixed with the others, she instantly detects and separates them, though a casual observer would hardly notice the difference. After leaving the breakfast-room, if she has any unfinished work on hand, sewing, knitting, or mending, she goes about it without direction from the matron; otherwise, she waits till some employment is assigned her. She commonly sews or knits five hours in a day; but, if making any thing for herself, she doubles her diligence, working with great perseverance till it is accomplished.

On days when clothes from the weekly wash are ironed, she goes early to the ironing-room, puts her flat-irons to the fire, unless it has been done by another, selects her own clothes from the mass, belonging perhaps to one hundred and thirty or forty persons, and never fails to get every article. Her manner is, to examine each article by feeling, but to decide upon it by the sense of smell; and in regard to her own things she never errs.—As it respects those of others, her power of discrimination is very remarkable: for instance, she will, if desired, select and separate the stockings of the boys from those of the girls; she will get every article belonging to a particular individual; and it is the matron's opinion that she could in this way distinguish the respective articles of every female pupil of the institution. It should be recollected that these articles are *clean* from the wash; and yet such is the acuteness of her smell, that she can discriminate with almost unerring accuracy. She irons slowly, but very well, and sometimes for the family as well as for herself. At one time she chose to wash the small articles of her apparel, such as capes, handkerchiefs, and white stockings, and never failed to get them clean, changing the water often, and using soap in abundance; at present she allows this to be done for her.

Julia performs the entire work of knitting a stocking, without assistance; shapes it properly, narrowing, widening, etc. She is apt, however, to err in making her own too small; whether from a desire to exhibit a very trim foot and ankle, or for other reasons, does not appear. She has been known, on examining the knitting work of a little girl, to discover its defects with surprising readiness, and, after condemning them in strong terms, to pull out the needles, unravel the work till she had removed all its imperfect parts, and then, taking up the stitches, return the fabric to its owner to be finished.

She makes her own clothes, so far at least as the sewing is concerned, except that she has some assistance about the waist and sleeves. Her clothes are cut out by another; still she is very competent to the chief management of the business of making them, and even cuts out, and makes entirely some of the simpler articles. She is desirous of having her dresses fashionable, or rather like those of others, and especially of the younger girls around her, which she examines as they make their appearance from time to time; and when her own are about to be made, she mentions whose she would have them like.

She is slow and careful in all her movements, and especially about her sewing; still she has often made a sheet in a day, and one instance is recollected in which she made at least a half dozen of towels in the same time. She threads her needles by means of her fingers and tongue, but the precise manner of doing it cannot be seen. We see her put the needle and thread to her lips, and soon remove them prepared for use.

Julia is very systematic in all her doings, and yet readily falls in with any new arrangement adopted by the matron. After the plan of locking up certain lodging rooms had been in operation a few days, Julia voluntarily took it upon herself *to see* it done at the proper hour every morning, and also to open them early in the evening before they could be needed; always returning the keys to the matron's room. She is also thoughtful about the windows and blinds of the lodging rooms in summer, frequently shutting them when a storm is rising, (which she perceives by the change of the temperature, or increase of the wind,) and always doing it when desired.

Her attachments, in a few instances, have been marked and strong towards those with whom she has long lived, and from whom she has derived much happiness. Separation, however, for only a short time weakens them perceptibly, and, after a considerable period has elapsed, she scarcely recognises even her best friends; or, if she does, the impression seems very soon to pass away. Those who have made her presents of particular value, in her view, she is apt to remember, and shows pleasure at meeting them again, when she refers to the gift with which they are associated. She always has some few favorites among the pupils; and when they leave the institution she expresses regret, but soon selects others to supply their places, and, according to the dictates of philosophy, as well as common sense, makes the best of what is unavoidable. She seems to regard her mother, sisters, and brothers, with an affection differing in degree from that which she shows towards others. As she had lived with them, and derived most of her happiness through their means, till she was eighteen years old, it is very natural she should feel thus, even though, so far as our knowledge extends, she may be perfectly ignorant of the relationship subsisting between them and herself.

Julia is easily pleased by those attentions which are gratifying to others. She accepts an occasional invitation to ride, from some officer of the Asylum, with great pleasure; enjoys the ride highly, and speaks of it afterwards with satisfaction; not forgetting to say that the person who has thus gratified her is good.

When she thinks she needs a new article of dress, she goes to the matron, shows the old article she desires to dispense with, tells her she must go to the principal, get him to open her money-box, take some money and give it for the new thing desired. This is a specimen of the exactness with which she can express herself by signs on a common subject. The following is another. If she becomes seriously offended with one of the girls, (which is sometimes the case, and for which there is occasionally a sufficient cause,) she goes with the offender to the matron, states the offence in strong terms of condemnation, and says the steward or the principal must be called to inflict the appropriate punishment, specifying sometimes locking up, boxing ears, and whipping. It ought, perhaps, in justice to be added that, almost without exception, she is treated with the utmost kindness by the pupils, and that the punishments she mentions, though not common in the Asylum, are such as poor Julia may have experienced the value of in her younger days.

It has been intimated that our means of intercourse with Julia was limited to such objects and actions as are cognizable by the senses of feeling, taste and smell; her destitution of the superior senses of sight and hearing being apparently complete. It is even doubtful whether, through any sensation produced by light upon her organs, she can distinguish day from night, but there is no doubt of her being perfectly deaf. We have also excepted abstract ideas from the number of those about which we can satisfactorily communicate with her. So far, however, as certain very general abstractions are concerned, we have reason to suppose that she does understand us; for instance, the general ideas conveyed to her mind by the signs expressive of approbation or disapprobation, health or sickness, pleasure or sorrow, are in all probability such as we design to communicate; the evidence that it is so being often quite satisfactory. This, however, is as yet the extent of our intercourse on such subjects. We cannot speak to her of the mind, or of spiritual existence in any form, and if we should attempt it successfully, she might not have the ability to make us aware of our success. The following experiment has lately been tried. Her attention was called to a great variety of artificial objects, and she was told that Miss C. made this, Mr. S. that, a man one, a woman another, and so on. The idea of making is familiar, for she makes some things herself. Then a number of natural objects were presented her, such as minerals, fruits, flowers, plants, vegetables; and she was told that neither this friend nor that acquaintance made any of them; that neither men nor women made them. The hope was entertained that her curiosity would be excited, and that a way might be discovered to convey to her mind the great idea of the Almighty Creator. The attempt was not successful; and, though several times repeated, has not as yet resulted in exciting her mind, fixing her attention, or giving us any encouraging indications.

Her days pass with very little of incident, or variety; yet, there is enough of both, which comes to her knowledge in so large a family, to furnish materials for reflection, and to call out, in some degree, her feelings towards others. If sickness or accident occur, she is told of it. If a journey is to be taken, or a new pupil is received, she is early informed of it. If any member of the establishment loses a friend, if any interesting event happens, either of a joyous or afflictive nature, it is mentioned to poor Julia, and produces an appropriate, though transient effect. The birth of a child in the circle of her acquaintances is always an event of a particular interest to her, and she is desirous of improving the earliest opportunity to visit and examine it for herself. This she does, when permitted, with great care and tenderness.

During the warm season, the concourse of visiters to the Asylum is very great, often amounting to fifty or more persons in a day, for weeks together. Almost all desire to see Julia, and, in gratifying this desire, she is often disturbed in her pursuits, her plans for the day are broken up, and her patience is severely tried. Under these circumstances, her deportment is less amiable than her friends could desire; but, on the whole, not more, indeed much less exceptionable, than those would expect, who have a full view of her circumstances.

Many more facts and anecdotes might be mentioned in regard to this most unfortunate young woman, were it not for the fear of extending her story to too great a length. Enough has been said to show, in some degree, the real condition of her imprisoned mind, and to gratify, in part, it is hoped, the curiosity so extensively felt concerning her. Should any greater success attend the efforts made hereafter for her improvement, or should any thing occur concerning her, calculated to shed light upon the phenomena of mind, or particularly to interest the mental philosopher or the Christian, the facts will, no doubt, be given to the Public.

It becomes our melancholy duty to add another to the list of steam boat accidents which have taken place this season. The steamboat Crusader, Capt. Hereford, while on her way from Pascagoula to this city, collapsed one of her flues while stopping to take in a passenger near the light house at Rabbit Island. Thirteen of the unfortunate persons on board were scalded in a most serious manner, four of them were thrown into the water by the explosion, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Smith, the keeper of the Light House, they would in all probability have perished.—He however succeeded in saving three out of the number, the other was lost before any assistance could be given him.

The situation of the unfortunate individuals can scarcely be imagined—obliged as they were to remain without any means to obtain the necessary medicines to afford them relief. During one whole day they suffered the most excrutiating agony. About half of them have already died, and the recovery of the remainder is extremely doubtful. Fortunately Dr. Hough was on board, and all the assistance that a skilful physician could render, was freely given them, but without medicines or the means of obtaining them, but little could be done to relieve their sufferings, except for the moment.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

St. Louis, June 10.

Mr. WEBSTER arrived yesterday afternoon. Of the manner of his reception in this city, it is scarcely necessary to speak. The dense throng which filled our wide wharf—the repeated cheers which arose from the multitude on every side—the feeling so evident in almost every countenance—were exhibitions of respect and admiration for the talents of this upright statesman, which could not be mistaken. No man, whether from the West or the East, the North or the South, has ever met with so warm a reception on the west bank of the Mississippi—without parade or ostentation, it is true, but honest, heartfelt, and disinterested.

On landing, Mr. Webster, his lady, and daughter, were conducted to carriages, and thence, with the committee, and an immense crowd of citizens, they passed up Market street to the National Hotel On reaching his Hotel, Mr. Webster made a brief address to the multitude on the occasion of his visit to the "Far West," and tendered his heartfelt thanks for the gratifying manner in which he had been received. And afterwards many gentlemen were introduced to him.—*Republican.*

The Detroit Advertiser gives a list of eight steamboats, one splendid ship, three brigs of the largest size, and nineteen schooners which had arrived at that port in a single day, laden "to the water's edge" with emigrants, and the products of every clime.

The Exploring Expedition.—We understand that the Board of Navy Officers, referred to in our last paper as having been appointed in relation to the Exploring Expedition, consists of Commodores CHAUNCEY, MORRIS, WARRINGTON, PATTERSON, and WADSWORTH. One of the subjects of inquiry which we understand to be referred to this very able Board is, whether the force assigned for the Expedition by the late Executive can be reduced consistently with the objects of the Expedition.

National Intelligencer.

☞ *War and bloodshed, within our borders!!*—We are unable to give particulars, but we are informed this morning, that there has been a bloody scene in the neihgborhood of Gunter's Landing, in this State. It took place between a body of U. S. troops, engaged in dispossessing a citizen of a certain property, claimed by another citizen, (who had engaged their aid,) and a body of citizens, raised by the individual about to be dispossessed. The latter party is represented as having gained a bloody triumph. Some five or six men were killed, among whom was the Clerk of Marshall County, and a greater number wounded.

Alabama Monitor.

If it be any comfort to our country friends, (says the New Yorker) they may know that *one-half* of the artists, mechanics, clerks, women, and laborers of every class in our city, are wholly out of employment, and could not earn their daily bread for their labor in any capacity.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SATURDAY, June 17, 1837.

The Mandamus.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Key rose and stated that he had received the following letter from the Postmaster General, which he would beg leave to read:

Post Office Department, June 17, 1837.

SIR: You were kind enough, at my request, to induce the Circuit Court for this District to suspend proceedings for a few days in the case of their mandamus against me as Postmaster General, to give time to prepare my reasons for declining to comply with their command.

Every day's inquiry and consideration magnifies the importance of the principles involved in this proceeding, and tends to the conclusion that it necessarily brings into discussion the constitutional and legal powers of two separate and independent departments of the Government.

As the question interests every executive officer residing within the District, as well as myself, and affects the character of the entire Executive Department, I have not doemed it right to suffer myself to be governed altogether by my own impulses or opinions, and have taken the advice, as well of my official superior, as of the constitutional law officer of the Government, in relation to my duty to appear before the Circuit Court. It is their opinion that an appearance, with the avowed and sole object of contesting the jurisdiction of the Court, compromits no principle involved in the controversy, and is a proper mode of resistance to the claims of power set up in this case.

You are, therefore, requested and instructed to appear in the Circuit Court in my behalf, as Postmaster General, distinctly announcing to the Court that you do so only for the purpose of contesting their jurisdiction; and that you are expressly instructed not to plead to, argue, or notice, as counsel, any point or fact in the case which does not affect that question.

You are aware that incessant devotion to the subject, during the time allowed, has not enabled me to prepare the materials necessary to exhibit the grounds on which I disclaim the jurisdiction of the Court over the Postmaster General, or any other executive officer, acting in his official capacity. It cannot be the wish of the Court to precipitate their action in any case, and, least of all, in one of high constitutional law, affecting their own rights and powers as well as those of another department of the Government; and I leave it with you to suggest such further delay as may seem to you, with your present knowledge of the matter, to be necessary to complete the preparation of the case.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL,
Postmaster General.

F. S. KEY, Esq., U. S. District Attorney.

After this letter was read, the DISTRICT ATTORNEY stated that he had an interview with the Attorney General and the Postmaster General on this subject this morning; that he would appear in the case, pursuant to the letter of authority from the Postmaster General; that he deemed the case of deep importance, and hoped that its further consideration would be postponed until Saturday next; that he desired no unnecessary delay, and was certain that the Court would be disposed to act in the matter with deliberation, and a desire to grant every reasonable request tending to proper investigation.

Mr. S. R. COXE stated that he hoped the answer of the Postmaster General would be filed by Saturday next, in order to give the attorneys of the relators time to answer it.

Mr. KEY said he hoped to be able to do so.

To which arrangements the Court acceded.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of the regulations respecting the deposites of public money in the hands of disbursing officers of the United States, which, by the direction of the President, was duly communicated to the other Departments:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1837.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: In consequence of the recent suspension of specie payments by most of the banks in which the disbursing officers of Government made their deposites of public money, the undersigned has deemed it proper to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the effect of that measure upon those deposites, and, in consequence thereof, to submit the following recommendations to the President:

1st. That all those officers be instructed by the several departments to which they belong, to make their subsequent deposites in those banks only which pay specie, if such can conveniently be resorted to for that purpose.

2d. That in the event of there being none such, they are to be instructed to deposite in those banks which are willing to give, and do give, such written obligations as the nearest district attorney of the United States may deem sufficient and safe to secure the return of the deposites punctually when wanted, in such kind of money as was placed in said banks; and

3d. That the existing deposites of those officers, wherever not now in such banks, and not soon expended, be withdrawn, and placed within them as far as practicable.

Respectfully submitted.
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: M. VAN BUREN,
President.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW!

Just as our paper was going to press, we learned that the collector has received orders from the Treasury Department, to require all the goods at present deposited in the public stores, to be bonded, and the duties on all subject to cash duties, to be paid immediately.

It is estimated that the merchants will thus be compelled to pay a million forthwith, contrary to the usages that have hitherto prevailed.

The Collector has also received orders to ascertain from manifests, bills of lading, &c. the ownership and amount of goods in the public store, which were destroyed by fire a few week since, AND EXACT DUTIES THEREON.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

The following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper well deserves the attention of our banking institutions—similar arrangements with various cities, especially those in the West and South, would be highly beneficial to our own citizens, as well as to those who travel to, or traffic with, our city:

AN IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT—PHILADELPHIA AND NASHVILLE.

We learn that a most important arrangement has been entered into by the Girard Bank and the Bank of Pennsylvania, of this city, and the Bank of Nashville. It is to this effect: The Girard Bank has agreed to loan to the Union Bank of Nashville $500,000 in post notes payable in Philadelphia; and the Bank of Pennsylvania has entered into a similar arrangement with the Planters' Bank of Nashville for $300,000. These two negotiations will greatly facilitate the commercial intercourse between the two places, inasmuch as the Nashville Bank will be able to loan out these post notes to merchants who are in debt to, or desire to make purchases in, this city. Thus business transactions will be greatly facilitated. It would be well for other banks in the West and South to pursue a similar course, and thus contribute somewhat to relieve the embarrassment and difficulty under which the merchants and men of business in remote sections of the country are now laboring.

NEW YORK, ...
FROM MEXICO.

More Mexican Outrages.—... seen and conversed with Capt. ... late of the schooner Gardiner, ... Gardiner, Maine, who has given ... following account of an outrage ... upon his vessel, and abuse of ... his crew by the Mexican Govern... cers at Tobasco. This outrage ... made the subject of complaint on ... of the American Consul at To... Secretary of State at Washing... subject is now before the Cabinet ... ington. We have seen a letter ... American Consul, and can, there... for the truth of the following:

Capt. Freeman left New Y... 25th of March last, and arrived ... on the 25th of April, in ballast ... boxes of medicines ordered by ... physician of Tobasco. The ... regularly cleared and entered at ... toms, and the sailing of the Gun... the medicine and the ballast ... known to the Mexican Consul ...

Capt. F. delivered his manif... boarding officer and discharged ... The boarding officer requested ... to be kept on board until he ob... ther orders from officers of higher ... He loaded his vessel with lu... proceeded to the city to obtain ... The boxes of medicine were ... the Custom-house. At the same ... F. asked for his clearance, he ... moned to appear before Felipe ... district judge of Tobasco.

The judge told Captain F. ... was confiscated, and required ... a paper, stating that he had leg... that his vessel was legally co... Captain F. refused to sign the ... til he had seen the American C... Colman) at Tobasco. Capt. F. ... Consul, went to see the judge ... hours. The judge refused to ... authority of the Consul, and ... Captain of the schr., that it was ... business. The judge again re... Captain to sign the paper, re... allegiance to the schooner, and ... he had a regular trial, and that ... was legally condemned. The ... fused a second time to sign the ... was threatened with imprisonm... fusal. The judge was insulting ... lute, and ordered the schooner ... possession of by some of the ... officers. The soldiers of the ju... took possession of the schooner, ... of the bayonet, and drove the cr... schooner without provisions, a... licited by Capt F. for a barrel ... bread to keep his crew from sta...

Tobasco soon after this, was ... blockade by Government orders ... Cruz, and American vessels were ... to depart.

Capt. F. was detained at To... teen days, upon his own expe... crew were sent home by the Cons... government expense; and the s... now in possession of the governm... at Tobasco. Captain F. took ... the schooner Halcyon, of Marbl... arrived at New York yesterday.

Capt. F. assures us that war is ... ject of conversation at Tobasco ... Mexican officers commit these ... order to be beforehand in making ... —at least, such is their declarati...

Such, we believe, is a correct ... the capture of the American sc... the authorities of Mexico. Suc... deserve, not merely the *censure* of ... ernment, but they call for an interf... the American government. W... hasten to condemn such outrages ... be slow to demand final and com... faction.—*Express.*

FROM THE N. O. TRUE AMERICA...

Late from Texas.—We have re... Velasco Herald, Thursday, June ...

The Revenue Law went into ... 1st inst.

The law against gambling, as ... the Congress, enforces a fine of ... to 2000 against all persons playing ... *games*, and 500 to 1000 dollars ... persons permitting such games to ... in their houses.

Mexico.—General Montezuma ... tive rebellion against the Presid... thorities of Mexico. He has issue... mation and called the people to ... Houston says,—you may call ... the vasty deep; but will they ... you do call. The troops of Ge... have been despatched to put do... rebellion: so this obstacle, if su... could be called one—is removed ... part of the Texan army who ha... eager to march on Matamoras—... Grande is an impediment not q... ly removed or so readily overc... countered.

New Orleans, ...

FROM TEXAS.—The follow... of a letter, we received yesterday ... new republic, will be found ... We do not vouch for their ac... but publish them just as receiv... numerous rumors in town, we ... there is some plot on foot against ... A generous opposition would ... Texas no harm, but intrigue ... we hope never to see in this ... tile country. The extracts spo... as follows:

"There is a strong and deep laid ... ginning to be manifest against the Pres... ton, and the purpose has been openly ... impeach him. That the attempt ... however, I think doubtful. There ha... sued from the press here a pamphlet, ... is severely handled, quite stripped of ... received at San Jacinto, and displayed ... in his true character of——but no ... pamphlet shows him to be not fit for, ... of the office he holds."

"The city of Houston, it is said, is ... than it has risen—that goods are ... auction at any price they will bring, ... lots there is no sale. Such a result ... been expected by reflecting, intelligent ... a place without scarce any natural ... should suddenly rise to such a vast ... maintain it, is certainly not to be ex... glad it is to find its level so soon; but ... if it should be the means, as I fear it ... unjustly, of lessening confidence in ...

Blank Warra...
For sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 24.

...ours illness of the King.—The ...a very severe attack of the asthma ...y, which prevented his usual at... at Church. It is now reported, ...ficially, that he cannot attend in ...this day, to preside at the grand ...honor of the Princess Victoria. ...Halford has been in constant at... The report by this morning's "His Majesty is better." The ...ealth is slowly mending. She had, ...placed herself under some Homœo... ...ack, who nearly killed her. ...s no use in concealing the fact that ...credit is at its lowest here. The ...very one's mouth is, "The Amer... ...n to pay us off by a general insol... Meanwhile, the merchants of Liv... ...d London, the manufacturers of ...er, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, ..., &c. positively decline making ...ents with such a scanty chance of ...

...nestic matters, we have had only ...uts since my last. The election of ...ol (the piano forte maker) as M. ...dgewater, against young Sheridan, ...away with Miss Grant last year; ...rdett's having made, the evening ...t, a flaming speech against the ab... ...church rates; and Serjeant Talfourd ...or of Ion) having made an able ...Friday, in moving the extension ...ht (literary) to 60 years after the ...death. ...in daily expectation of a change ...y. Earl Grey and the Duke of ...have been closeted with the King, ...ormer is said to be anxious to re... ...e as Premier. The Whigs are ...t Lord Durham, who is returning ...ia, will divide the radical Whig ...d have a trial of his own strength ...hem. Brougham has written to ...nds here to say that *he* will soon be ...gain. The Conservatives appear ...ure of a break up in the Ministry. ...France, we have little news, save ...s Philippe's amnesty has wrought ...in his favor.

...OOL COTTON MARKET, May 24. ...s to day were 2500 bales. Although ...een a fair demand yesterday and to-day, ...e noticed in our last has partially dis... ...nd the market closes heavily.

The Indian War.

TALLAHASSEE, June 14.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

...nsport Schooner Sarah, Captain ...arrived at St. Marks on Monday ...ct from Tampa Bay, with public ...rn, hay, oats, &c. to A. Crane, ...blic agent. The Captain, we ...tes that these stores have been ...t. Marks, there being no use for ...Tampa, as in consequence of all ...ns and negroes having finally re... ...emigrate and left Gen. Jessup, *he ...ly given up every expectation of ...ing this summer, and until coerced ...er campaign.* The negro inter... ...braham, is the only Seminole who ...with him, and he was regarded ...upon whom no dependence could ...d. Gen. Jessup it is said is much ...d in spirits and undetermined what ...o pursue. The information from ...stine of the strong probability of ...war of hostilities on the frontiers ...Indians, had not reached Tampa ...pt. M. sailed, and whether they ...wait offensive operations on the part ...hites was a matter of conjecture ...at that post. The forces of Gen. ...were not considered as sufficiently ...to justify a summer campaign, ...prospect of favorable success.— ...nd his band, who had lately gone ...rt Mellon, after giving the officers ...av, and made other demonstrations ...ship, left the fort with the professed ...going to Tampa to emigrate, but ...since been heard of.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

...e schr. *Exit*, Capt. Sisson, ar... ...terday forenoon, we have received ...mah Georgian of Tuesday, from ...e copy the following:— ...*ing and authentic from Florida.*— ...from Capt. D'Lagnel, of the Or... ...Corps, who arrived from Garey's ...Sunday evening in the steamer ...n, Capt. Bonnell, that an express ...t Garey's Ferry on Friday last ...mpa, which place he left on the ...d it is true that Micanopy, Jumper, ...s had left Tampa previous to the ... but their departure has not in... ...suspicion on the part of the Army ...intended to be insincere. ...easons for leaving are, as detailed ...l letters, that they became alarm... ...the appearance of the measles at ...hich the Indians mistook for small ...raham, the negro chief and inter... ...still at Tampa Bay, as Capt. D'L. ...informed. ...py sent back to Capt. Page a ...ich he had borrowed, and forty ...so borrowed from Capt. P. ...py sent word to Gen. Jesup, that ...straight tongue"—implying that ...fulfil his engagements. ...and other chiefs had been in the ...ake Monroe, (Fort Mellon) Philip ...maciated. They had appeared ...a message of Col. Harney that he ...ue no rations unless the Chiefs ...*propria persona.* ...port that several men had been ... (near Big Spring) is declared ...lly unfounded. ...esup has not advised the inhabi... ...bandon their crops or retire upon ...having merely ordered Major ...to direct the inhabitants to be on ...in case any partial aggression ...offered by straggling Indians. ...rmstrong could not have been at... ...s it has been abandoned at least ...since as it was an unhealthy lo... ...nd the garrison removed to Fort ...

...esup was at Tampa Bay on the ...having been to Fort Foster on the ...to see that the comforts of the ...re attended to. ...Gates has been assigned to the ...of the troops at Micanopy and its

MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

The mercantile community was not a little excited to-day, from an article that appeared in one of the evening papers, headed "Another turn of the Screw," and setting forth that all goods in public store must be bonded, and those subject to cash duties must be paid immediately. We give in another part of the paper an important notice on this subject. The law is there set forth in clear terms, and the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears, will not yield in the slightest degree to the merchants. All goods subject to cash duties, if sent to the public store, must be bonded, and if the duty is not paid in three and six months, the same must be sold, and sold for specie to pay the duty and expenses. We learn that there is an immense amount of goods under public lock, which under this new rescript must be sold agreeable to law as soon as the time expires.

All other goods subject to duty will also be sold as soon as the nine months expires. The duties on goods destroyed in the recent fire is to be collected in the same manner as if they were in store. Thus the Government in this new extraordinary crisis of our money affairs are determined to give *"another turn to the screw,"* and no accommodation whatever is to be afforded. One of our wealthiest houses, a few days since, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, that he could not obtain specie, unless at an enormous expense, to pay his duties, and that he would pay in Pet Bank notes, and give a bond to pay the difference between the bank notes and specie, provided Congress did not alter the law requiring specie. The answer was that the Bond *must be paid in specie.* The war is carried on with the utmost rigor against the merchant. The cord, however, is drawn so tight that it will, if it has not already, burst. In all this matter no blame is attributed to our Collector, for on the contrary, he is doing all in his power to execute the law with all the forbearance possible.

FRIDAY, P. M.

This being packet day, all negotiations for bills and specie to be sent abroad were made. Exchange on London ruled higher than we have ever known it, in more than thirty years acquaintance with Exchange operations. British Government Bills from Canada, sold at twenty-two per cent. premium, and private bills at 20 a 21. There are more private bills offering than at any period since the 1st of April. There has been a good deal of speculation in all kinds of specie within a few days past, and the price has been run up to an exorbitant rate. To-day there was an evident pause in the market, and holders submitted to a reduction. The rate of bills and specie has become so excessive that it is a ruinous business to pay debts in England. There is, however, a laudable spirit, and a determination to pay the foreign debt, which is most creditable to the American merchants.

The price of specie would, probably, not be more than half what it now is, were it not for the constant demand to pay bonds, cash duties, custom house fees, and postages. So long as nothing but specie will pay these debts, so long it must bear a high premium.

Traffic in Specie.—The trade in specie may seem to be as lawful and as justifiable as that in any other commodity; but when serious public injury is inflicted by it, a question may well arise whether any citizen, having a due regard to the interest and welfare of his fellow men, should encourage a traffic decidedly detrimental to the prosperity of the city. Public feeling is already waxing indignant at the course of a few adventurers who are now here, gathering up specie, depriving the poor man almost of his bread, and all classes of the community of the facilities of trade and intercourse.

It is time public sentiment should manifest itself audibly. Let the greedy ones take warning in season. There is a limit to human forbearance, when vital interests are disregarded, and sacrificed to heartless cupidity.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Globe labours with great earnestness to excite popular prejudice against the merchants. On one occasion, it went so far as to assert, that they were an aristocratic class, hostile to liberty, and ought to be exterminated. The action of the Government has had for its object their utter prostration.

If the people are not yet weary of confiding in their present rulers, they may increase the embarrassments of the country by joining the office-holders in their crusade against the merchants. Let them destroy the *buying* class, and the *producing* community will then open their eyes to the folly of their course, when it will be too late to retrace it. In consequence of the crippled condition of the merchants—their inability to raise money, the products of the farmers are now mere drugs in the market. The price of tobacco is now lower than it has been for years, and wheat, notwithstanding the prospect of a small crop, will barely repay the farmer for his labor. The merchants are not blameable for this state of things. They are anxious to buy, but they have not the means;—the measures of the federal Executive, which a majority of the people have sustained, have rendered them unable to procure the means with which to purchase.

Richmond Whig.

Mercantile Integrity.—It appears from a letter addressed by the Collector of the port of New Orleans to a committee of the merchants of that city, that the whole amount of duty bonds which remained unpaid from the year 1804 to 1834 was but $26,000, and that of this amount only about $12,000 will remain unpaid at the end of the present year. Since the present Collector came into office, he has not had occasion to institute a suit on a duty bond, although he has received, since 1834, nearly nine millions of dollars on account of the public revenue.

FROM THE LONDON STANDARD.

"The time has now arrived for us to remind the public of a proposition, repeated 100 times in this journal—namely, the proposition that there is not above ground in the world, *one half, one quarter, or one-tenth of the gold and silver necessary to carry on domestic and external trade*, upon its present scale, throughout the earth. The proposition we have always accompanied by the corollary, that no one nation can ever attempt to make gold and silver the exclusive instrument of its domestic commerce, without deranging the trade universally, and deranging the happiness of all mankind."

The number of steamboats now out of active employ, on the Ohio river, between Louisville and Pittsburg alone, is estimated at *one hundred and twenty-five*, and the Pittsburg Bulletin, a thorough Van-Jack print, gives a list of *forty-one* laid up at that place. We have been informed by steamboat Captains that there are more than fifty, at the wharf and vicinity.

Dean Swift said, "he never knew any man to rise to eminence, who lay in bed late of a morning." We have known them to rise to something more important, a beefstake breakfast!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1837.

Fraud in packing Cotton.—An instance of gross fraud in packing two bales of Cotton, was detected last week at the Factory in this place. The cotton in the centre of the bales was packed wet, and is now a hard mass, completely rotten, besides which a quantity of seed was thrown in to add to the weight. The man is known, and we are requested to say, that unless he come forward speedily and pay the damage, with satisfactory explanations, he will be exposed. This is the second instance of detection at the Factory, and the system there pursued will necessarily lead to the detection of every such attempt, where the cotton falls into the hands of its proprietor. In this case, for the sake of making perhaps ten dollars, this man has destroyed his character, and what he will probably feel as a greater calamity, has also destroyed his cotton to the amount of $50, which he will have to refund.

The U. States Bank.—The most unscrupulous of the Van Buren papers are making a great parade over a glaringly false statement of the situation of this Bank, originally prepared by Whitney for the columns of the Globe, and then cooked up by various scullions of the Kitchen, from one end of the country to the other. This statement affects to make it appear, that the whole available fund of the Bank on the 1st day of May was only $495,563, less than half a million, whilst its liabilities were upwards of $10,000,000: And, says Whitney, that it was on that day insolvent by the sum of nine and a half millions. What makes the audacity of this statement the more remarkable, is the fact, that the Globe itself had previously published the returns from the Bank, which showed that it had in its vaults, on that very day, specie to the amount of $1,490,968, or more than three times as much in specie alone as Whitney represents its entire available fund to be!

But the amusing part of the matter is the prodigious effect these veracious statements of the Globe have upon the credit of the Bank. Notwithstanding it is thus shown to be insolvent by near ten millions of dollars, the people are so lost to a sense of their own interest, as still to receive its notes, indeed to pay a premium of from 3 to 20 per cent. for them, over even the notes of the Government Pets. And what is more surprising still, the stock is going up in the market. Hundreds of shares are sold daily in the large cities at from 108 to 109 dollars, being actually 8 or 9 dollars above par, whilst it is doubtful whether the stock of a single one of those pets, from Maine to Louisiana, would bring par value. The stock of the New York and Philadelphia pets is generally worth from 70 to 80 dollars. In Europe, too, the people are equally blind. That is not so surprising, however, as that the Americans, the "worshippers of the Almighty dollar," as they are called, should thus refuse to profit by the kind and disinterested warnings of the Globe, and its fellow labourers in the cause of—*falsehood.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1837.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July, respectfully announce to the public, the following,

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Federal Salute at sunrise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock, a Procession will be formed on Rowan street, under the direction of Capt. Gurdon Deming, Marshal of the Day, and proceed from thence, through Green and Person streets to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by Capt. Thomas Sandford, and an Oration delivered by Peter Patterson, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Fayetteville Independent Company.
Clergy.
Orator and Reader.
Committee of Arrangements.
Patriots of the Revolution.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S.
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
High Sheriff of the County.
Magistrates.
Police of the Town.
Architect and Mechanics of the U. States Arsenal.
Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Strangers.
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock, a National Salute of 26 guns will be fired at the Court House.

A gun at sunset will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

N. B. No person will be admitted into the Church (except Ladies) until the Procession arrives.

N. B. Proper persons will be stationed at the doors *to prevent the admission of Servants with small children.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A CARD.

The woodland village of Chelsea resounded last night with harmonic sounds of sweetest melody. And while Morpheus, with his 'sweet restorer,' wrapped my senses in "balmy sleep," Orpheus, with the chords of his lyre, struck the tympanum of my ear, and my awakened soul sweetly chimed in with the harmony. This is the first, (but I hope, not the last) essay of the *Fayetteville Band*, to cheer the village.

The object of this Card is, to present my thanks (and I think I may add those of all the Villagers,) to the Young Gentlemen of the Band for thus favouring us with so rich a treat. The nocturnal sortie of two miles enhanced the favour.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Chelsea, 22d June 1837.

Drowned in the Tombeckbee River, near the town of Gainesville (Ala.) on the 3d inst. Mr. SAMUEL JONES, Merchant of Gainsville. Mr. Jones resided in this town for several years, where he acquired the confidence and regard of many friends, by whom his untimely death is deeply deplored.—*N. C. Jour.*

The Colonization cause is onward. Moses Allen, Esq. the Treasurer of the New York Society, acknowledges in the Gazette of this morning, the receipt, since October last, of donations to the amount of $4980 88.

N. Y. Commercial.

Our University.—At the late Annual Commencement of the University, the Degree of A. B. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz:

Wm. W. Avery, Samuel B. Massey, Augustus Benners, Leonard H. Taylor, Perrin H. Busbee, James G. Womack, Peter W. Hairston, Pride Jones and Geo. S. Holly.

The Honorary Degree of A. M. was also confered on Messrs. Henry W. Miller, Lemuel B. Powell and Michael W. Holt. And the Degree of D. D. on the Rev. Basil Manly, of Charleston, S. C.

We are promised for our next, an extended account of the Commencement Exercises.—*Raleigh Register.*

Public Taxes.—Believing it to be interesting to the Payers and Receivers of Public Taxes, to ascertain, in the present deranged state of the Currency, what will be taken at the Public Treasury, in payment of Public Taxes, we have been informed that, as the Public Treasurer is required by law to deposite all Public money received by him in the Banks of this State, only such money, as the Banks will receive *from* him, will be received *by* him.

We recollect that, in 1832, a bill was introduced in our Legislature directing the Public Treasurer to receive from Sheriffs, in their settlements, the Notes of the Banks of other States at a slight discount. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the Commons. The passage of such a bill by the last Legislature, would have saved a great deal of inconvenience and embarrassment to the people of the State.—*Ib.*

A vexed question settled.—It is known to all our readers, that, for several years, North Carolina has been endeavoring to obtain from the General Government the payment of a claim for services rendered during the last War. Commissioners have been repeatedly appointed to visit Washington on the subject, who were however, owing to various causes, unable to effect any thing. But, at the last session of Congress, an item was slipped into the General appropriation bill, providing for the payment of our claim, on the same principles as had been adopted for adjusting the claims of Massachusetts and Connecticut, for similar services. We are now gratified to state that the claim of North Carolina has been finally settled, in pursuance to the provisions of said Act, by WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jun. Esq. who was commissioned by Gov. DUDLEY to visit Washington for the purpose. The sum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS was allowed by the War Department in full of all demands, and this amount, which is daily expected, comes opportunely to the relief of our State Treasury.

Raleigh Register.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—For the information of our readers, we have made some inquiries respecting the progress of this work, and are happy to state, on information derived from Mr. Whiting, of the Rail Road Office, that so far the anticipations of its friends have been more than realized. Fifty miles of the Road have been placed under contract, and many of the contractors will finish their sections during the Summer; most of the contracts for sills and rails are completed or nearly so; and the iron for this distance is already at hand. We learn that in connexion with this Road, arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department, for the transmission of the great Northern and Southern Mail over the Greensville and Roanoke Road (now in operatiou) to Gaston, thence in Coaches via Warrenton, &c., to this place. This change, which goes into effect in a few days, will bring us still nearer the Northern cities, and we are assured that such arrangements have been made for the transportation of passengers between this place and Gaston, as will ensure to passengers, both North and South, a rapid and direct conveyance, without fear of detention or loss of time on the route.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The editor of the Raleigh Standard, in noticing the report in circulation that Dr. Montgomery "has come out in favor of an United States Bank," says: "We assure the people that we have the best of reasons for believing this to be a mistake. It is not possible that he, or any other sincere republican, can be in favor of such a bank *now*, when the reasons against it are so multiplied and conclusive."

We have no doubt the editor of the Standard is sincere in this declaration, and that he really believes that Dr. Montgomery is still loyal to the party; nevertheless, we assure him that the mistake is on his side. Dr. Montgomery *has* come out in favor of an U. States Bank; not a little "monster," with only thirty-five millions, but a real, *bona fide* monster, with a capital of *one hundred millions*, its head somewhere, perhaps at Washington City, and a foot planted in each state. Now this we state as a fact, having had "the best of reasons" for *knowing* it to be "no mistake;" but whether the Doctor is a "sincere republican," is a question with which we feel no disposition to meddle, preferring that the Doctor and the editor of the Standard should decide that matter between them. We can, however, assure the editor, that if his rule is to be strictly applied, he will find very few "sincere republicans" in all the county of Orange; and of this the Doctor is very well satisfied, and he does not choose to risk his election by upholding a system which has so signally failed, as has the pet humbug.

We can farther say to the editor of the Standard, that this is not the only heresy of which the honorable member from this district has been guilty. He has joined himself to the two recusant Jackson Senators, Messrs. Walker and Nicholas, and repudiates the opinion so long cherished by the party, of the infallibility of Gen. Jackson; and has even conceded that "the pocketing of the treasury circular bill by President Jackson, after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both houses of Congress, was a gross act of usurpation." We refer to these things to show, that Dr. Montgomery does not intend to be impeded in his course by carrying Mr. Van Buren upon his shoulders.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Specie sold in this City, last week, at 5 per cent. premium, for purposes of change.

Raleigh Register.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

VIRGIL MAXCY, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Belgium.

HENRY D. GILPIN, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.—*Globe.*

The Enquirer professes to discredit the rumours in reference to the changes in the cabinet. That print is more familiar with State secrets than we are, and the rumours may all be false. But nevertheless, we see them in so many shapes in the North, that we are half inclined to believe them.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday, publishes the following extract of a letter from Washington, in confirmation of previous rumors. We are perfectly indifferent, whether they be true or false. We anticipate no good to the country from any change of ministry, which may take place, whilst the kitchen cabinet continues in existence.—*Richmond Whig.*

RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Washington, to a gentleman of this city, dated June 17th, 1837—"The State of affairs in Georgia requires that Mr. Forsyth should return to that state to use his popularity in bringing the people to a due sense of their duty to the general government, and his place is to be supplied by either Mr. Rives or Mr. Silas E. Wright—Mr. Woodbury is to be provided for in something foreign, and Mr. Dickerson is to have leave to attend to his own business. There are various causes assigned, but that most generally believed is, that Mr. Poinsett being next in favour to Mr. Forsyth, thinks Messieurs Woodbury and Dickerson not quite the persons with whom he finds most pleasure in associating.

"The ruin or prosperity of a State depends so much on the administration of its government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people."—JUNIUS.

The editor of a Tennessee paper heads his notices of marriages in the following manner. "Glad tidings of great joy"—"The bird trap down, another fool caught!" This editor it is said has a "better half, and some half-dozen little responsibilities."

A Valuable Couple.—There resides in one of the interior counties of this State, a man and his wife, who have *eighteen children* living, all of them married, and having among them, *eighty-two children*, so that the united household is *one hundred and twenty.* Truly here is a goodly train.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Married, January, 1837, Mr. James Anderson, to Miss Anna Bread:

While *toasts* their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
And won't have any *but her.*

Argumentative.—The Vermont Mercury has the following excellent defence lately made to an action by a Down East Lawyer: "There are three points in the cause, may it please your honor." said the defendant's counsel. "In the first place, we contend, that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it, secondly, that it was whole when we returned it, and thirdly, that we never had it."

MARRIED,

In Springville, S. C. on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, by the Rev. R. W. Bailey, Rev. JOHN O. B. DARGAN, of Cheraw, to Miss JANE F. LIDE, daughter of Hugh Lide, Esq.

At Rockford Church, on Sunday the 18th inst. by the Rev. John McFarland, Mr. DANIEL McCASKILL, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss SARAH MURCHISON, of Chesterfield District.

Departed this life, in the vicinity of this town, on Wednesday the 21st instant, after a protracted illness of several months, of the Consumption, which she sustained with Christian fortitude, in the triumphs of a Gospel faith, our much esteemed friend and sister, Mrs. SOPHIA SMITH, consort of Mr. Edmund Blake, a native of Bladen County, but for the last 25 years, a resident of this place, in the 42d year of her age.

In her general deportment, she was mild and unassuming, as a wife, tender and affectionate, as a mother, fond and indulgent, as a child, it was said of her by her mother, she never disobeyed, as a friend, sincere. To her own immediate family, a part of whom were separated at a distance from her, it is a truly afflicting dispensation—but still it is tempered with much mercy—they need not 'sorrow as those do who have no hope.' She was blessed with pious and fond parents, and was early taught the principles of our Holy Religion, and in her was verified that passage of Scripture which says "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." In the vigor of her youth, she sought the Lord, and found him in the pardon of her sins. For the space of about 28 years, she sustained a respectable connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church; but it was in her last moments, her soul was peculiarly filled with divine love, and she permitted to soar above all terrestrial objects; to the last she retained her perfect mind in its vigor, and spoke of her going to her Jesus with perfect confidence, calmness and composure.

Communicated.

DIED,

In Moore County, on the 13th inst., ARCHIBALD SHIELDS, Sen. Esq., a very worthy and respectable citizen, aged 60 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 26, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighter, Only Son, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Lilly, E. J. Hale, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, Stark & Pearce, Willkings & Belden, Boon & Caison, and A. M. Campbell, of this place; and for D. Clark, H. A. London, J. W. Horn, Stedman & Ramsay, E. B. Dudley, W. Peck, Williams & Haywood, J. & R. Sloan, N. Vogle, Andrew Hunt, J. Conrad, Benton Clemmons, F. Stanback, and Dr. C. Chalmers, of the interior.

DEPARTED, June 29, Boat Only Son, with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, &c. for C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, B. Rose, Willkings & Belden, and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 21.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 15 a 1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 8½	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	15 a 18

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of DUNCAN MAC RAE, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN MAC RAE, *Executor.*

June 27. 46-3w.

Look at this! $40,000!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

CLASS No. 13, for 1837,

To be drawn at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co., N. C. on Thursday, 20th July, 1837.

06 No. Lottery,—10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

40 Prizes of	1,000	is	40,000
40 Prizes of	400	is	16,000
40 Prizes of	200	is	8,000
56 Prizes of	100	is	5,600
56 Prizes of	50	is	2,800
56 Prizes of	30	is	1,680
56 Prizes of	20	is	1,120
2296 Prizes of	10	is	22,960
15400 Prizes of	5	is	77,000
18040 Prizes amounting to			$175,160

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, &c

H. ERAMBERT'S

LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.

June 27, 1837. 47td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

ROCKINGHAM

MINERAL SPRINGS,

(Frequently called Leonax Castle.)

SITUATED in Rockingham County, North Carolina, directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's, Stage Line, from Washington City to Milledgeville, Geo., a high, handsome, healthy, and pleasant situation; the water (analyzed by Professor Olmstead,) impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon of Iron, and Magnesia, a solution of excellent MINERAL water; operating as a Cathartic, Diuretic, &c., strengthening and organizing the powers of digestion, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c., excellent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, Debility, Eruptions, &c.; invigorating the whole system. It is confidently believed that medical intelligence, if consulted, would recommend this water. The bathing establishment will be in good ordef.

The Proprietor is thankful, and under obligations to those that have patronized him, and informs visiters to the Springs, stage passengers, travellers, &c., that he will furnish good accommodations, during the approaching summer season; and he flatters himself that he has given general satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore.

JNO. J. WRIGHT.

June 1, 1837. 47-4t.

THE SWEET SPRINGS.

THESE Springs, so long and so advantageously known to the public, having passed into the hands of the Proprietor, are now in complete repair for the reception of visiters. The old buildings have all been refitted in a neat and comfortable manner, and other extensive improvements are being put up. The Baths have been entirely rebuilt, with two large and commodious dressing rooms, which will contribute greatly to the comfort and convenience of those who delight in so luxurious an indulgence. The Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to say any thing of their medical qualities, as the test of sixty years experience has placed them beyond the reach of cavil —and, therefore, will only mention those diseases in which their virtues have been most conspicuous. They have been found highly beneficial in all inflammatory diseases of the murous membrane, lining the stomach, and alimentary canal vs. dyspepsia, acute and chronic diarrhœa, &c. In incipient heptatis, and in all affections of the kidneys, their virtues are proverbial. In those diseases of debility, arising from irregularity, deficiency or obstruction of the uterine system, they stand unrivalled. Much having been said to the detriment of their highly stimulant properties, the Proprietor deems it advisable to adduce one of the cases which came under the observation of hundreds last summer, and which will entirely refute any such objection. A distinguished citizen of Virginia having had a severe stroke of paralysis, by which he lost the entire use of one half of his body, and having visited these Springs for 30 years, determined to try their efficacy in his case. He was brought to the place upon a litter, and, after the internal use of the waters a few days, was placed in the Bath, and after two months further use, he regained the power of volition, and left the Springs able to walk without assistance.

They are situated in Monroe County, 17 miles South East of the White Sulphur, and may be reached in three days from Richmond, via Lynchburg.

JOHN B. LEWIS, Proprietor.

June 23, 1837. 47-4w.

Remedy for Hard Times.

THE Proprietor of the Juliame Manufacturing Company, in anticipation of the present pressure, has, at a heavy expense, erected an Establishment for the manufactory of *TOBACCO.* It is situated in the best Tobacco growing section of this country, and he hopes to be able to put up this most desirable Luxury in a manner and style worthy of public confidence. Having added to the Establishment the most durable and convenient fixtures, the Company is prepared to carry it on to any reasonable extent. As the undersigned is engaged in Mercantile operations, he will, at all times, receive in exchange for Tobacco, any trade common to the country; so that persons living either East, South or West, who have Teams and are fond of the road, may, at any time, exchange their surplus trade upon liberal terms for Tobacco. Groceries are most desirable, but nothing will be refused which is commonly kept for sale; and, it is by way of exchange, that the undersigned proposes partially to remedy the existing scarcity of Money. In view of the increase of Labor, which has been applied to this branch of Domestic Industry, the undersigned has no hope of Reputation beyond the merit of his work. He has therefore discarded all *Tampering*, with a view to perfume or sweeten good Tobacco, and rests his whole chance of success upon the prudent selection and faithful management of the article. The establishment is provided with Teams, and will deliver Loads of Tobacco to *order*, at any reasonable distance, and will deliver quantities of Five Thousand Pounds, or upwards, any where in the United States.

All orders may be directed to the undersigned at Oak Hill Post Office, Granville County, North Carolina.

DAVID J. YOUNG, *Proprietor.*

Young's Store, Granville Co., June 7, 1837. } 47-6w.

Notice.

A REGULAR Meeting of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock P. M. H. B. SEDBERRY.

27th June, 1837. 1t.

$25 Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber at Bennettsville, about the 15th of May last, a *bald-faced* CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, aged about five years—about fifteen hands high.

The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to me at Bennettsville, or will be handsomely rewarded if they tell me where he is, so that I get him again.

E. J. COSNAHAN.

Bennettsville, 14th June, 1837. 46 6t.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

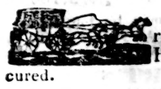
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
50 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ⋈ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico,
3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

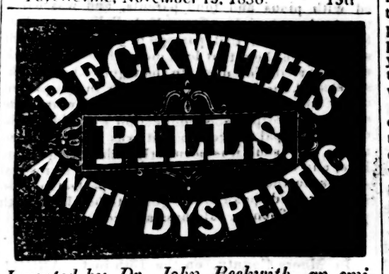
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12-4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Notice.

AT the November Term, 1834, of Bladen County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Isabella Davis, deceased.—The Heirs entitled to distribution, are informed that the Funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items, to any of the distributees after this day.

ABSALOM POWELL,
Adm'r de bonis non.

May 27, 1837. 44-6tpd.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmany; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, three Negroes, viz: a fellow named ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above, one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder, named JINNEY, thick and chunky—the younger, MARY, spare made.—They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them, it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above Negroes, and either delivery to me, at my residence in Sumter District, S. C., or confinement in any Jail of this or any adjoining State, so that I get them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly.

WILLIS SPANN.

Sumter District, May 20, 1837. 42-6w.

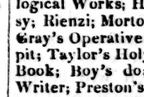
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Naval Stores, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFERS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wm. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville.*

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure and common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, was by mutual consent on the 8th of All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M. Campbell, who is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HURLBURT,
LEVI HURLBURT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses,

J. HUSKE.

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, the public may rely on which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and any information given by

JAMES M

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Mill Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, the Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted sizes)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,

THOS. SANDFORD.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. PATTEN, three doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime.
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for ceiling or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,

Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTEN,
3 doors South of the Market.

February 22, 1837.

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG HORSES.
1 Second hand WAGON, with Set of Gear. Apply to C. J. O.

May 3, 1837.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E.